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- Callitriche heterophylla*, Ph., is common on Long Island.  
*Quercus palustris*, Du Roi., is found at Manor, Long Island.  
*Cupressus thyoides*, L., is common around River Head, where it takes the place of the red cedar.  
*Potamogeton hybridus*, Mx. Wading River.  
*Potamogeton pusillus*, L., var. *tenuissimus*. River Head.  
*Potamogeton perfoliatus*, L. Northville and River Head.  
*Potamogeton gramineus*, var. *graminaefolius*. River Head.  
*Spiranthes graminea*, Lindl., var. *Walteri*. Wading River.  
*Liparis Læselii*, Richard. Wading River.  
*Lachnanthes tinctoria*, Ell., was found at Manorville this year by Hon. Isaac Coles, of Glen Cove.  
*Sporobolus serotinus*, Gray. River Head.  
*Muhlenbergia sylvatica*, T. & G. River Head.  
*Elymus Canadensis*, L., is common on Long Island.  
*Panicum amarum*, Ell., is common at Wading River, on the sound, and at River Head, on the bay.  
*Cystopteris fragilis*, Bernh. In an old well at Rocky Point, and in a deep ravine at Wading River; not a dozen plants in both localities.

E. S. MILLER.

**Additions to the Flora of Onondaga County, N. Y.**—In spite of very adverse weather the Syracuse Botanical Club has made some botanical excursions during the past season, and very satisfactory ones too. We have found the following plants, which were entirely new to us:

*Viola striata*, Ait. (with cream-colored flowers); *Corydalis flavula*, Raf; *Atriplex hortensis*, L., found by Mrs. Charles Barnes by the road near High Bridge; *Aplectrum hyemale*, Nutt. (with bright lemon-colored flowers); sterile plants of *Humulus Lupulus*, L.; *Polygonum Virginianum*, L.; *Quercus macrocarpa*, Mx.; *Lappa officinalis*, Allioni, (with white flowers); *Erythræa Centaurium*, Pers.; a sedge not identified; *Aster linifolius*, L.; *Aster puniceus*, L. (with rose-colored flowers); *Aster simplex*, Willd.; *Aster puniceus*, L., var. *vimineus*, Gray; *Helianthus decapetalus*, L.; *Asclepias phytolaccoides*, Pursh; and *Cladium mariscoides*, Torr. Mr. Beauchamp sent to us from Baldwinsville, *Spergularia rubra*, Presl., var. *campestris*, Gray. Besides the above we have collected many species not represented in our county herbarium.

Syracuse, N. Y.

MARY OLIVIA RUST.

**Flora of Sam's Point.**—The note by Mr. Britton in the last number of this journal, describing the botanical characteristics of Sam's Point, omits mention of some peculiarities which I noticed during a visit to this lovely spot in a most beautiful country, about the middle of September of the present year. I there saw, for the first time, the American mountain-ash (*Pyrus arbutifolia*), and was impressed with its splendid appearance. The European species (*P. aucuparia*) is cultivated in Washington and vicinity, and I have often admired the beautiful orange-colored berries; but our native species far sur-

passes it. In fact, I have never seen anything outside the tropics which, in my opinion, would compare with the large masses of deep scarlet berries displayed by *P. arbutifolia*. The species was not abundant, but was noticed in several places, growing usually in clefts of rocks, and forming a tall shrub of 5-10 feet in height. It was observed in cultivation at two places along the road leading to the Point, in one instance forming a tree some 20 feet high. Another peculiarity of the vegetation of the Point which Mr. Britton omits to mention is the remarkable form assumed by the few hemlock-trees which grow there. One was noticed which had an elevation of not more than six feet, but which expanded a rod or more (I write from memory, no measurements having been taken), the dense flat top supported on a comparatively massive straight trunk a foot or more in diameter and several feet in height. I was told of a tree (said to be a pine), of similar shape, growing at the mouth of the "ice cave" which expanded more than 30 feet, although no taller than the one just described.

ROBERT RIDGWAY.

**Teratological Notes.**—In the BULLETIN of July, last year, I recorded the fruiting in my garden of an *Arisæma triphyllum* with twin spadices. I have this last summer received from my brother, Professor L. W. Bailey of Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada, who was ignorant of my previous observation, a specimen in the same condition. The flowering portion is simple, and so is the constricted neck, but above, the club-shaped appendages are distinct. Of these, one is taller than the other. The discoverer does not indicate any change in the surrounding spathe.

I have an English walnut with three cotyledons. This reminds me to say that after sending my note on *Ipomæa* (present volume, page 82), I found one in my yard with three perfect cotyledons.

W. W. BAILEY.

### Botanical Notes.

*The Flora of the Country Bordering the Rio Grande, in Chihuahua and Texas.*—In a paper read before the New York Academy of Sciences. Dr. Newberry says:

The country bordering the Rio Grande, in Chihuahua and Texas, is nearly destitute of trees, a feature which marks the aridity of the climate; yet, in certain localities, as on the bottom lands of the Rio Grande and Rio Concho, a vigorous and somewhat varied forest-growth was found at the advent of the whites. No better illustration of the relation between the kind of vegetation and the water supply in a country can be found than that afforded by the luxuriant growth of trees of several kinds along the Cibola in the Chinati Mountains, Texas; while on all sides this oasis is surrounded by an apparently boundless grass-covered prairie, where the rain-fall is inadequate for trees. On the mountain-summits, south of the Rio Grande is a sparse growth of piñon (*Pinus edulis*) and evergreen oak (*Quercus Emoryi*.) The lowlands in certain localities, over thousands of acres, are thickly set with mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*), here a